

1 **b. Non-Inmate Individual Defendants.** Any person who is a defendant and is not a current
2 or former employee of the Nevada Department of Corrections must also attend the mediation
3 conference in person, unless his or her presence is excused by the Court.

4 **c. Representatives of Defendant Agencies or Other Defendant Entities.** Representatives
5 of the Nevada Department of Corrections and any other defendant agency who have the authority to
6 settle this case are required to attend the mediation conference.

7 **d. Attorneys.** All attorneys who will be participating in the trial of this case are also required
8 to attend the mediation conference.

9 **e. Excused Attendance.** All persons attending the mediation conference are required to be
10 present for the entire conference. Any request to be excused from attending the mediation conference
11 must be made in writing to the Court at least one week prior to the mediation conference. Such
12 requests shall be filed with the Clerk of Court.

13 **f. Settlement Authority of Persons Attending Mediation Conference.** The persons
14 attending the mediation conference must have full authority to settle the case. If the defendant is a
15 governmental agency, private company, corporation, partnership or similar entity, it must be
16 represented at the early mediation conference by a person who has the full authority, subject to any
17 legally required board approval, to settle the case on that defendant's behalf. If a defendant has
18 insurance that may provide coverage for the claims in this case, then a representative of the insurance
19 company with full settlement authority must also be present at the mediation conference.

20 **g. Sanctions for Failure to Attend Mediation Conference.** If a party or its attorney fails to
21 have the necessary person(s) with settlement authority physically present during the mediation
22 conference, then the mediator may cancel the mediation conference. The mediator will promptly notify
23 the Court of the reason for the cancellation and the Court may require the party or its attorney to pay
24 the reasonable expenses of the other parties or the mediator caused by the cancellation. The Court may
25 also impose additional sanctions on the party or its attorney if facts and circumstances justify such
26 sanctions.

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1 **II. PURPOSE OF THE MEDIATION.**

2 The purpose of the early mediation conference is to assist the parties in settling this case
3 without the need for any further court action. The parties and the attorneys should be prepared to
4 explain to the mediator the facts and legal issues involved in the case. The mediator will meet
5 separately and confidentially with each party and his or her attorney to discuss the case and to obtain
6 and present settlement offers or proposals. The discussions and negotiations that occur during the
7 mediation conference are confidential. The judges assigned to this case will not be informed by the
8 mediator or by any party or attorney about what was discussed or what offers were made during the
9 mediation conference. The parties should take full advantage of the settlement opportunity provided
10 by the mediation conference. This requires that each party make a good faith effort to settle the case
11 based on a fair and reasonable view of the facts and the law.

12 **III. THE CONFIDENTIAL MEDIATION STATEMENT**

13 Prior to the mediation conference, the plaintiff and defendant will send their confidential
14 mediation statements for the mediator’s review. The confidential mediation statement is intended to
15 provide the mediator with necessary information to understand each party's position and to prepare for
16 and properly conduct the mediation conference. The mediator will be better able to assist in settling
17 the case if the parties’ mediation statements provide accurate and straightforward information about
18 the facts and legal issues in the case. The mediation statement shall not be sent to the opposing party
19 or his or her attorney. The judges assigned to this case will not see or review the mediation statements.
20 After the mediation has ended, these mediation statements will be shredded to ensure confidentiality.

21 Each party’s confidential mediation statement is limited to seven (7) pages and should contain
22 the following information:

- 23 1. A brief statement about the nature of the case;
- 24 2. A brief discussion of the key factual and legal issues involved in the case;
- 25 3. A discussion of the strongest points in your case and a frank discussion of the
26 weakest points in your case as well;
- 27 4. You may also discuss the strongest and weakest points in your opponent’s case,
28 if this is more than simply stating the opposite of the strongest and weakest

1 points in your case;

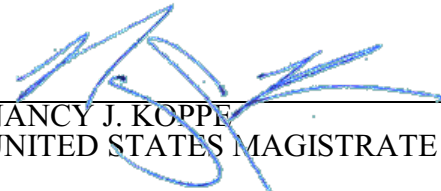
- 2 5. Describe any settlement offers or discussions that have already taken place.
3 Include both the last settlement offer you made, and the last settlement offer
4 that was made to you, and by whom it was made if there is more than one
5 opposing party;
6 6. State the settlement that you believe would be fair to settle this case;
7 7. Also state the settlement that you would honestly be willing to accept in order
8 to settle this case even if it less favorable to you than the settlement you believe
9 is fair; and
10 8. You may attach to your statement documents or exhibits which are especially
11 relevant to key factual or legal issues.

12 The mediation statement should be in an envelope clearly marked "Confidential, Contains
13 Mediation Statement." The mediation statements shall be delivered directly to the mediator, **JAMES**
14 **A. KOHL**, Howard & Howard, PLLC, 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1000, Las Vegas NV
15 89169, no later than March 11, 2016.

16 **THE CONFIDENTIAL MEDIATION STATEMENT IS FOR THE MEDIATOR**
17 **ONLY. DO NOT FILE THE CONFIDENTIAL MEDIATION STATEMENT WITH THE**
18 **DISTRICT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE AND DO NOT SEND A COPY OF IT TO THE**
19 **OPPOSING PARTY OR HIS/ HER ATTORNEY.**

20 Attached to this Order is a statement that provides advice in preparing for the early
21 mediation conference and a list of "Frequently Asked Questions" about the Inmate Early Mediation
22 Program and how it works.

23 DATED this 7th day of January, 2016.

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27 NANCY J. KOPPE
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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- 5. Is there confidential information which affects the case value? Why can't/won't/ shouldn't it be disclosed to the other party? How can the other party be persuaded to settle if it doesn't have this information?
- 6. What happens if you don't settle the case at the mediation? What is your best alternative to a negotiated settlement? Why? What might change the outcome of the settlement conference? Pending motions, discovery, expert's report, etc.

D. CLOSING

- 1. If settlement is reached, there will be a recorded hearing of all parties in the courtroom in which the terms of the settlement will be announced by the mediator and each party will state their agreement to the terms of the settlement.
- 2. Have you considered the form of the settlement agreement?
- 3. How soon can checks/closing documents be received?
- 4. If settlement is not reached, and further discovery is needed, what is your plan for continuing settlement discussions? Do you want court involvement in these talks?
- 5. If settlement is not reached, be prepared to again discuss settlement with the opposing party as the case proceeds and each side gains more understanding about the case and the other side's position.

Inmate Early Mediation Program
Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the purpose of the inmate early mediation program for Section 1983 cases?

The goal of this program is to refer Section 1983 inmate cases to mediation before the parties begin discovery to determine whether the parties can work together to reach a reasonable resolution to their case.

2. What is mediation?

Mediation is a form of alternative dispute resolution, which courts now use routinely as a tool to settle all types of cases in federal court. Mediation begins with an explanation of the process and the ground rules. All parties are given an opportunity to be heard about the issues in the case. The mediator's role is to help the parties define the issues. Once the issues have been explored, the mediator looks for areas of common interest and helps the parties build options to settle the case.

3. Who are the mediators in this program and what does the mediator do?

The mediator is a neutral party who has no stake in the outcome of the case. The panel of mediators for this program are local lawyers who have received mediation training and who provide their services without any charge to the parties.

The mediator's goal is to create an environment in which the parties can honestly discuss the issues that need to be resolved. The mediator does not make decisions for the parties, and instead, works with the parties to reach a settlement of the case.

4. Does the mediator report to the judge what happened in the mediation?

No. Neither the District Judge nor the Magistrate Judge assigned to your case reviews the confidential mediation statements or discusses with the mediator what occurred in the mediation. The only information the court receives is whether the case settled, and the mediator completes a form for the Clerk of Court reporting on the outcome of the mediation to keep statistics on the program.

5. What happens if the parties reach a settlement in the case at the mediation?

If the parties settle the case, the terms of the settlement will be placed on the court record, and the mediator presides over that process. The terms of the settlement are placed on the record, and the parties must state that they understand and agree to each settlement term. The settlement is binding at that time, even though the deputy attorney general will prepare a written settlement agreement for the parties to sign. Once the parties review and sign the settlement agreement, a stipulation is submitted to the court to end the case.

6. What happens if the parties don't settle the case?

The mediator will conclude the mediation by stating on the court record that the parties were unable to settle the case that day. If the case does not settle, there is no negative consequence to the parties. Mediation is simply an opportunity for the parties to meet and discuss how they might resolve the case. If there is no settlement, the case will proceed.

7. Why do parties in litigation go to mediation, as opposed to a trial on the merits?

Mediation is informal and the parties have an opportunity to be heard and to hear the opposing

1 party's point of view. Parties usually don't speak to one another except through attorneys and legal
2 filings. Mediation also allows the parties who have ongoing relationships to preserve it by having a
discussion rather than an adversarial proceeding.

3 Mediation also offers the parties more flexibility to settle their dispute. The parties can explore a
4 variety of ways to resolve the case, and they have control over the outcome.

5 **8. Are there other benefits to mediation, even if the case does not settle?**

6 Early mediation allows the parties the opportunity to speak honestly with one another in an
7 informal, confidential environment. Even if the case is not settled, the process can be very helpful
8 to the parties in understanding their claims and defenses in the case, what discovery and motions
9 might be necessary, and this may save the parties time and money. Sometimes parties realize that
certain claims or defenses can be dismissed, and they are more efficient in litigating the case. In
addition, early mediation opens the door for future settlement discussions as the case proceeds. The
better informed the parties are about their case, the better prepared they will be in litigation and in
exploring future options for settlement.

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